



Castilleja septentrionalis Lindl.

Northern Painted Cup

- Habitat:** Rocky or gravelly (often calcareous) shores. [Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet), Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland)]
- Range:** Labrador south to Maine west to Michigan and Utah, north to Alberta.
- Phenology:** Flowering June-July.
- Family:** Orobanchaceae (formerly Scrophulariaceae).

Aids to Identification: Northern painted cup is a perennial herb of moist, calcareous or peaty soils. It is characterized by growing up to 50 cm tall with alternate, simple, sessile (i.e. lacking a pedicel), linear-lanceolate leaves. The flowering stems are hairy with white-purple tinged bracts. The white with purple tinge flower is bi-lipped with 5 fused petals. Flowers are borne at the end of the stems.

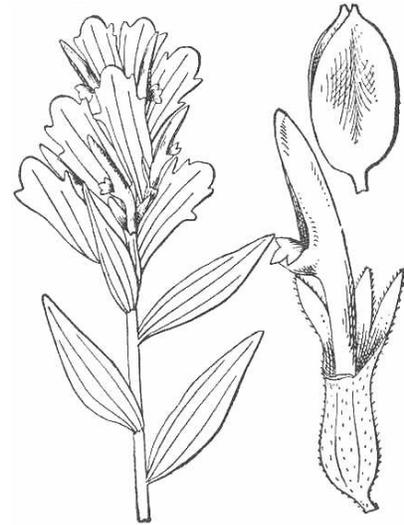


Illustration from Britton & Brown's
Illustrated Flora of the Northern United
States and Canada, 2nd ed.

Ecological characteristics: Found in cool, moist habitats including on Mount Katahdin and the St. John River. Unclear why populations sizes in New England are small.

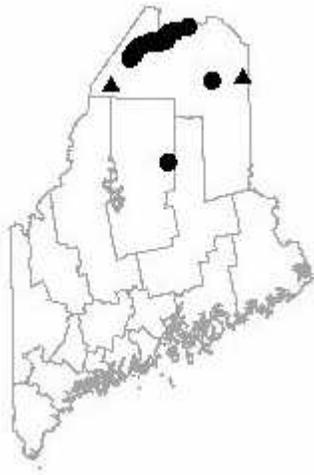
Synonyms: Formerly known as *Castilleja pallida* (L.) Spreng. var. *septentrionalis* (Lindl.) Gray.

Rarity of *Castilleja septentrionalis*

- State Rank:** S3 Rare in Maine.
- New England Rank:** Division 2a More than 20 populations in new England, however populations are small in size making them more vulnerable to extirpation.
- Global Rank:** G5 Species demonstrably widespread, abundant, and apparently secure globally.

Status of *Castilleja septentrionalis*

- Federal Status:** None No Federal Status.
- State Status:** Special Concern Rare in Maine based on available information, but not sufficiently rare to be considered Threatened or Endangered.



Known Distribution in Maine:

This rare plant has been documented from a total of 13 towns in the following counties: Aroostook, Piscataquis.

Dates of documented observations are: 1892, 1909, 1976, 1977, 1980 (3), 1981 (2), 1982 (3), 1983, 1986, 1987, 1989 (4), 1991, 1993, 1997, 1999 (4), 2000, 2001 (11),

- ▲ Historical (before 1982)
- Recent (1982 to present)

Reasons for rarity:

At southern edge of range, calcareous habitat is scarce in Maine.

Conservation considerations:

The populations in Maine are small, but persisting at known locations.

Plant rarity and status is based on 2008 data and the rest of the information in this fact sheet was downloaded from the Natural Areas Program's Biodiversity Tracking System on 20 Apr 2004. Nomenclature follows Haines and Vining's *Flora of Maine* (V.F. Thomas Press, 1998) and *Flora Novae Angliae* Tracheophyte Checklist (2004) available at: http://arthur_haines.tripod.com/checklist.htm. Where older works refer to a plant by another name, it is given under "Synonyms". The Natural Areas Program, within the Department of Conservation, maintains the most comprehensive source of information on Maine's rare, threatened, and endangered plants and natural communities, and is a member of the Association of Biodiversity Information.

If you know of locations for this plant or would like more information on this species,

Please contact the Natural Areas Program.

State House Station 93, Augusta Maine 04333; telephone (207) 287-8044

